

New Advertisements.

CORN BEEF—For sale by the bar
at **HOLGATE & VATERS,**
my28-1w* Corn-r Sixth and Jacksons-

SUBSTITUTES WANTED FOR
DRAFTED MEN.

The highest cash price will be paid by the
designated for

DRAFTED MEN.
The subscriber is also prepared to furnish
stitutes for drafted men.
WM. M. LEYDE,
Office adjoining the Provost Marshal's Office
MACUBIN'S BLOCK,
my28-Iw St. Paul

Near Cottage Grove

Near Cottage Grove
WASHINGTON COUNTY, MIN.
N. W. & Sec. 13, R. 23, N. 21, West, 160
N. E. & " " " " " " " " " " " " 160
S. W. & Sec. 14, R. 23, N. 21, West, 160
This last piece is now occupied by Mr. S.
Powell.
Lot 2, Sec. 33, R. 27, N. 20, West, contain
58.20+ acres.
Lot 1-4 sec. 4, R. 21, N. 20, West, contain
42.40+ acres.

I will sell these good lands, or any part of
it will suit the purchaser, on long time, at mod-
est interest. TITLE PERFECT. Apply to
MR. MASTON,
my8-1w Merchant's Ro

SELLING AT COST!!

Selling at Cost!!

Selling at Cost!!

AT MISS WILSON'S

BONNETS,
HATS,
RIBBONS,
TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
AND NOTIONS,
WORST

Many of which were bought at old prices
will be sold less than cost to close out
the stock.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED

Country Merchants

A large lot of
CHOICE RIBBON
Just received from
New York.

ap24-tf
OFFICE ASST. OR MR.

ap24-1f
OFFICE ASST. QR. MR.,
 St. Paul, Minn., May 23,
 All persons holding vouchers against the
 Hotel States, given by L. C. W. Nash, A. A.
 1nd Batt. Minn. Vols., will please present
 for payment, at my office in International
 Hotel, Room No. 1, between the hours of 9 A.
 4 P. M.
 T. T. DWIGHT
 Capt. and Asst. Qr.

2

— — — — —

ANOTHER LARGE LOT

NEW YORK CLOAK

1990

RECEIVED TO-D
CIRCULAR
SACQUES,

Waterproofs, &

Waterproofs, &
We Buy, Sell and keep on
MORE CLOA

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

Than Any Other House
in the City.

WE MAKE IT A POINT

To Sell them Che

AND SELL MANY.

JOHN H. CAT

142 Third Street

142 Third Street
ap29

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE
SECOND DISTRICT, STATE OF MINN.
ST. PAUL, May 27th, 1891

Notice is hereby given, that the Enrollment of the Second Congressional District of Minnesota, will hear propositions for and examine persons so offering between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, P. M. of each day except

to the time when the drafted men are
report at the rendezvous.

All persons who may be drafted a
sire to present substitutes, shall give
writing to the Board of Enrollment that
a day they will present a substitute
name, residence, age, and stating whether
an alien or citizen.

GEORGE H. KEITH
President Board of Enrollment
J. A. THATCHER
Commissioner Board of Enrollment
J. D. WHEELER

my 27-11 Surgeon Board of En

my 27-11 Surgeon Board of En

**Headquarters, District of M
Department of the North**

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA
April 20th

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8

Hereafter all commissioned officers
my, arriving in this city on official
otherwise, will immediately report
by letter, at the office of the *Assistant*
(General, and furnish copies, if need

pers showing by what authority they
By command of

pers showing by what authority they
By command of
BRIGADIER GENERAL H. H.
R. C.
ap21-1f Assistant Adjutant

The diagram illustrates a two-dimensional lattice structure. It consists of a grid of points connected by horizontal and vertical bonds. A central point is highlighted, and a path of bonds is indicated by a thicker line. The diagram is labeled with 'a' for the lattice constant and 'b' for the bond length.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Trial	Control	MCI	AD
1	95	85	75
2	95	85	75
3	95	80	70
4	95	78	68
5	95	75	65

NORTH-WESTERN STEAM BAKERY
(25)
Confectionery Manufactory.
We take pleasure in informing the citizens of Minnesota and the whole North-West that we are now prepared to furnish, at the shortest possible notice, and upon the most reasonable terms, every variety of
BREAD, CRACKERS, Cakes, &c., &c.,
Ever made in any first-class Steam Bakery. Having all the necessary machinery and using none but the best materials, we do not hesitate to say that we can fill any and all orders promptly and to the satisfaction of all who may favor us with their patronage. Baking of every description done to order. Goods delivered in the city free of charge. Our city Bread Wagon will call upon families at any hour of the day. Please call at our office and leave your orders. We invite every one to call and examine our establishment. Particular attention paid to country orders.
ag- We are prepared to fill government contracts at the shortest notice.
my24f WATSON, DENSMORE & CO.

146.

FOR CHEAP

DRY GOODS

GO TO

L. C. BURT'S,

146 Third Street.

002b-1y

W. H. TEMPLE.
Respectfully requests a call from those in want of any article of
MEN'S WEARING-APPAREL,
Assuring them that they can find a
Big Stock of Goods
OF
GOOD MATERIAL,
And made in style, at the
LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES
Over the first cost. As our object is to sell goods, we have put everything down to the
'LOWEST PRICE,
Which will be stated at once.
W. H. TEMPLE.
my1-1m Third-st.

NEW GAITERS & BALMORALS
I have just received by express a very fine assortment of
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Fine Gaiters
AND BALMORALS,
Which I can recommend with much confidence. Very small profits and very quick sales, is the order with me.
JOHN HUBEL,
ap10-1y Kilpatrick's old place.

NEW SPRING GOODS
AT
S. COMSTOCK & CO.'S,
NEW YORK STORE,
A LARGE VARIETY OF
NEW STYLES
IN
SHAWLS,
DRESS GOODS,
Cloakings,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
Both Silk and Gingham;
Cloths and Cassimeres, Fan-
cry and Plain;
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY, DOMESTICS,
HATS AND CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
in **FANCY AND PLAIN SILKS, &c.,**
All in want of
DRY GOODS,
Will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
S. COMSTOCK & CO.,
Minneapolis, near the Suspension Bridge.
P. S.—We are selling our large stock of
CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes at Cost,
As we are going out of that branch of Trade.
ag- Please give us a call and we will suit you in the quality and price. my25

CABINET AND CARRIAGE LUMBER.
The subscribers offer for sale at
Prices to suit the Times,
A choice stock of
Hard and Soft Lumber,
Such as—
Butternut Boards and Plank.
Hasswood Boards and Plank.
Hickory, 1½ inch to 3 inch Plank.
Rock Elm, 1½ inch to 3 inch Plank.
Maple, Oak and Ash, Boards and Plank.
Maple and Oak Wagon Axles.
Ash and Oak Wagon Poles and Felloes.
Scantling, &c., at
"The Bridgest Lumber Yard,"
Next to "Nicolllet House,"
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.
my20 1m³ **HARRIS & PUTNAM.**

BRICK.
30,000 BRICK FOR SALE.
APPLY TO
A. T. HALE & CO.
Minneapolis, May 24th, 1874. my23-1f

BLAKEMAN, No. 126 THIRD-ST.
Has received another invoice of
SETH THOMAS CLOCKS.
BLAKEMAN has a fine assortment of
Solid silverSpoons, Forks&c.
BLAKEMAN has a fine assortment of rich
plated, good, beautiful
Tea Sets and Ice Pitchers
A very handsome article for Presents.
ag- BLAKEMAN repairs fine Watches in the best manner and at reason. in prices.
May 22, 1874. my 5-dwittwit

DR. DR. MONTREVILLE,
DENTIST.
Office on Third Street,
FIRST BUILDING WEST OF POSTOFFICE,
ST. PAUL, MINN.
mh1-1y

SAINT PAUL, JUNE 2, 1864.

TO ADVERTISERS.
This paper has a Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation double that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

THE CRISIS OF THE SITUATION

The summit is reached!

At six o'clock P. M., on Monday, Grant's right was at Shady Grove Church, nine miles south of his headquarters on Sunday at Hancock, within seven miles of Richmond, in sight of the spires, and almost within hearing of its alarm bells, his left stretching along the Mechanicsville road, and he had perfected his communications with White House, fifteen miles distant. His advance had been attacked, and after a short, sharp and decisive contest, had repulsed the enemy. Gen. Smith, with a portion of Butler's army, had been detached from the command of the latter to reinforce Grant. Everything betokens the imminence of the great and final crisis of the campaign. The game of strategy near its tragic ending. The plot against Grant is a catastrophe. Grant has Lee cornered. He has got him, we take it, where he must fight or die.

All the available forces of the rebellion will now be massed under Lee to dispute Grant's passage of Chickamauga. He (we guess) to prevent him entering Richmond on the side now fronting him, though it be the seven miles distant, but to prevent him sliding past Richmond to Turkey Point, or Hazlett's landing, nor but 18 miles distant, on the James river, opposite the neck of land where Butler lies stretched, looking upon the back door of Richmond, for him to enter—the real object of Butler's position.

If this theory of Grant's purpose be the true one, the Chickamauga is the Rubicon of the contest. Once fairly across that famous stream, where he can, open communications with Butler, Grant is master of the situation and Richmond is inevitably gone up.

We are more and more confirmed in the conviction that the great, decisive battle of the campaign will be fought right here on the Chickamauga, and that the maximum resistance of the enemy will be encountered right here. If Lee is defeated, or even outflanked here, his case is a hopeless one. The rebel cause hangs for the first time upon the issue of a single decisive battle. For, if Lee is defeated it will not avail him to fall back to the defenses of Richmond. Grant will slip past Richmond to City Point, and in two days march on the rear of the rebel capital, destroying his communications with the South, and compel a surrender.

If it is said: why that would expose Washington—we reply that even now Lee is in no condition to attack a force of a hundred miles on each foot's errand. He cannot spare the force or carry the supplies for so hazardous a venture, and if he experiences a defeat on the Chickamauga he will join a far worse condition for the enterprise. Besides, Grant is already providing against such a possibility by destroying all the bridges over the North and South Anna, and blocking up the road northward.

Great apprehensions have been expressed Lee should leave a part of his force within the fortifications of Richmond, and with the rest reinforce Beauregard, so as to fall upon Butler with an overwhelming force, crush his army, and then add Beauregard's force to Lee's to oppose Grant.

This would be a very pretty operation if Lee could withdraw his army behind his Richmond defenses. We think we have shown that he dare not do this, for to do it would be to remove every obstacle to Grant's immediate junction with Butler, and by the time Lee's reinforcements had reached Beauregard, he would find himself confronted, not by Butler with one corps, but by the terrible Grant himself with six.

THE DUAL CAMPAIGN—THE TWO OBJECTS REACHED.

Sherman keeps such even step with Grant, and moves in such perfect harmony with him, that it would almost seem as if they were marching to the sound of the same martial music.

In its salient strategic features, Sherman's campaign is almost a duplicate of Grant's, all his advantages thus far having been gained by outflanking the enemy. Dalton, Roanoke and Altoona, in the manner of their taking, are nearly the exact counterparts of Orange Court House, Spotsylvania, and the North Anna. While Grant was executing his last flanking movement on the right of Lee's works on the South Anna, Sherman was doing the same thing, and quite as effectively on Johnston's left to wrench him out of an equally strong position at Allatoona.

Our previous advice to Sherman on Sunday at Dallas, about eighteen miles west of Marietta, that he should march to Atlanta. Here Johnston had attempted to stop him, and had been defeated on Saturday, and on Monday he had advanced to Marietta, eighteen miles north of Atlanta, while Grant was advancing to near Mechanicsville, seven miles north of Richmond.

It is just a week to-day since the campaign commenced, and in that month our victorious armies have advanced, fighting their way, step by step, *passu passu*, till now Grant thunders with his victorious legions at the gates of Richmond, and Sherman stands crowned with substantial means of triumph upon the threshold of Atlanta.

The first day of summer thus blooms and blossoms with the rich promise of a glorious harvest, and, with like success in the future, the first day of Autumn will shake the last mellow fruit of victory that still hangs to the desolate branches of the rebel tree into the laps of our invincible armies.

The gold medal presented to Gen. Washington by Congress, on the evacuation of Boston by the British, and the only one ever presented to him, has been purchased by a few gentlemen of Delaware, and will be presented to Lieut. Gen. Grant. The sum paid for the medal is over \$5,000.

VOLUME IV.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL DANA AND STAFF.

Gen. N. J. T. Dana and staff arrived on the Lansing yesterday afternoon, and are putting up at the International. Gen. Dana is accompanied by his family.

His tour is for the purpose of looking up and forwarding troops to the front. He has visited all the Posts in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Michigan, and Minnesota, and forwarded in all some 60,000 troops which were lying around loose.

The Sixth Regiment is all that will be sent from this State at present. The Ninth Regiment, as we have previously noted, has been ordered to Little Rock, and has probably left St. Louis before this time, as it was collected there last week. The Seventh and Tenth Minnesota, which are now at Paducah and Columbus, Kentucky, are under orders for the same destination, and will leave as soon as landed day men arrive to garrison their present posts.

We regret to learn, as will all of Gen. Dana's numerous friends in the city, that his stay is very short indeed. He will perhaps leave this evening, or tomorrow morning. Among the many offers contributed by our State to the army of the Union, none stands higher, or more justly deserves praise and confidence than Major General Dana. His military career is without a stain or a blot, while his sword is still unsheathed and ready for service in any duty that may be assigned to him.

His stay is fully as important as any, but we venture to say that General Dana would prefer to see an active command, and will not be surprised to hear that he has been ordered to the Potomac. No matter where he may be doing duty for the old flag, his hosts of friends here will look with pride on his movements, as, in a measure, credit is reflected on all by his honor won by his country.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC

A despatch to the Press from Hon. Ignatius Donnelly dated Washington, May 31st, says:

"The Northern Pacific Railroad bill has just passed the House."

We are not at all surprised at the location of the road provided for by this bill, but presume it to be the same as that fixed in the People's Pacific Railroad bill, of the same general purport, which was recently defeated in the House—and for which this one is substituted—indicating only the terminal at the west end of Lake Superior and Puget's Sound—and leaving the intermediate location of the road in this State, and elsewhere, to be determined by the people.

We are far from supposing that these changes of the bill are made to give a great deal of local sympathy and would harmonize with the general scheme of railroad development in this State and the Western districts beyond, if the course of the road were definitely fixed at once, from the west end of Lake Superior, to St. Cloud, to connect with the main line of the St. Paul & Pacific, and if it should make the westward extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad a continuation of the former from the south end of Big Stone Lake due westward, on or near the parallel of forty-five degrees through the Idaho mining regions, and thence by the most feasible route to its Pacific terminus.

We feel certain that this general plan of a Northern Pacific Railroad is recommended by stronger considerations of State and national interest, and would do far more, if constructed, to promote the development of the rich agricultural and mineral resources of this great northern belt of States and territories than any other; and we hope that, if not already embodied in the bill, it may be so amended as to embrace these very important features.

GENERAL BUTLER'S GENERAL ORDER.

The New York Evening Post recently contained a severe article complaining of Butler's conduct of the operations south of James River, the points of which are thus briefly stated and referred to by the Tribune:

"The basis of these complaints has been supplied by an article said to come from an officer of the Northern Pacific. His criticisms are: 1. That when Gen. Butler began operations against Fort Darling, he omitted to trench himself; 2. That the rebel attack on Monday week was successful by reason of the exact counterpoint of Orange Court House, Spotsylvania, and the North Anna. While Grant was executing his last flanking movement on the right of Lee's works on the South Anna, Sherman was doing the same thing, and quite as effectively on Johnston's left to wrench him out of an equally strong position at Allatoona."

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It is suggested that we owe the bulletins from the War Department to Mr. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, who is an experienced journalist.

ONMITTED DISPATCHES.

Grant's Great Flank Movement Across the Pamunkey.

Official Details of the Operation

Johnston in Front of Sherman at Dallas.

LATEST FROM GEN. BANKS.

WASHINGTON, May 28-9:30 P. M.

To Major General Dix: An official dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, at Mechanicsville, Va., dated yesterday, 5 o'clock P. M., has just been received. It states that our army was withdrawn to the north side of the North Anna on Thursday night, and moved towards Hanoverton, the place designated for crossing the Pamunkey. At 9 o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning, Sheridan, with the 1st and 3d divisions of cavalry, took possession of Hanover Ferry and Hanoverton, finding there only a rebel vidette. The 1st division of the 9th corps arrived at 10 o'clock P. M., and now stands at the place with a sufficient force of cavalry, infantry and artillery to resist any attack likely to be made upon him, while the remainder of the corps are pressing forward with rapidity.

A later dispatch dated 11 o'clock this morning, (Friday), from headquarters, Mechanicsville, Va., has also been received. It reports that everything goes on as usual. The weather is clear, and the troops came up rapidly and in great spirits, and the army will be beyond Pamunkey by noon.

Breakeridge's division of the 9th corps, a force variously reported from 12,000 to 25,000, Nickham's and Somers's brigades of cavalry are also there. The dispatch further states that after seizing Hanover Ferry, yesterday, Gen. Torbert captured 200 cavalry, including six officers; that the rebels were exceedingly demoralized and fled before our every step.

A despatch from Gen. Sherman of May 28th, 4 P. M., from Hall's, reports that the enemy's discovering his move to turn Altoona, and marched to meet our forces at Dallas. Our columns met the enemy at Dallas, and the result was a severe battle, in which the rebels were defeated, and we pushed them back about three miles to the point where roads fork to Atlanta and Marietta. Here Johnston has chosen a strong line, and made hasty tents, and strong parapets of timber and earth.

Sherman's right is at Dallas, the center about three miles north. The country is densely wooded and broken, and no roads of any consequence have had many sharp encounters, but nothing decisive.

No dispatches from any other field of operations have been received to-day. (Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS, NORTHERN ARMY, Va.

Thursday, May 28-9 A. M.

It turned out in the course of yesterday that only the fifth corps, forming the right and rear center, advanced from the immediate vicinity of North Anna River for about two miles. This morning the right sixth corps, to connect with the main line of the St. Paul & Pacific, and if it should make the westward extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad a continuation of the former from the south end of Big Stone Lake due westward, on or near the parallel of forty-five degrees through the Idaho mining regions, and thence by the most feasible route to its Pacific terminus.

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LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

DISPATCHES FROM GRANT TO S. A. M. TUESDAY.

WARREN HOLDS POSITION WITHIN SEVEN MILES OF RICHMOND.

A Short, Sharp and Decisive Contest on Monday.

Lee Will probably Make a Stand on the Chickamauga.

Baldy Smith Joins Grant With Part of Butler's Army.

Rebels Attacked Sherman on Tuesday and were Repulsed as Usual.

What Gen. Canby's Command Embraces.

GEN. BANKS STILL RETAINS COMMAND.

Official Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 30-7 P. M.

To Maj. Gen. Dix: No intelligence later than has heretofore been transmitted to you, has been received by this Department from Gen. Grant or Sherman.

A portion of Gen. Butler's forces at Bermuda Hundred not required for defensive operations, has been transferred under command of Gen. Smith, to the Army of the Potomac, and is supposed by this time to have formed a junction.

A change in the department of Virginia has been made. Gen. Butler remains in full command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and continues at the head of his force in the field.

Dispatches from Gen. Canby have been received to-day. He is actively engaged in resupplying the troops brought back by General Steele and General Banks, and organizing the forces of the West Mississippi Division, which now comprises the Departments of Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana.

Generals Rosecrans, Steele and Banks remain in command of their respective departments, under the orders of Gen. Canby as their division commander, his military relation being the same as that formerly exercised by Gen. Grant, and now exercised by General Sherman over the departments of Ohio and the Cumberland.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Later-Number 2.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 31-4 P. M.

To Major-General Dix: We have dispatches from Gen. Grant down to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There seemed, the dispatch says, to be some prospect of Lee's making a stand north of the Chickamauga. His forces were on the Mechanicsville road, south of Topotomoy Creek, between that stream and Howe's Store, his right resting on Shady Grove. Dispositions for an attack were being made by Gen. Grant.

Wilson's cavalry had been ordered to destroy the railroad bridges over Little river and South Anna, break up the roads from those rivers to two miles southwest of Howe's Store, where the headquarters of our army were established. There is as yet no telegraphic communication with Washington.

A despatch from Gen. Sherman, dated yesterday, May 30th, 8 A. M., reports no change in the position of the armies. No intelligence from any other quarter has been received by this Department.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Still Later-Number 3.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 8 P. M.

This Department has received a dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated at 6 o'clock this morning.

Yesterday morning his advanced corps was attacked by the enemy, who, after a sharp and decisive contest, were repulsed. Gen. Warren at the date of this dispatch, held a position within seven miles of Richmond.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Latest-Number 4.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 7:30 A. M.

To Major-General Dix: We have nothing from Gen. Grant later than yesterday 8 A. M.

An unofficial dispatch received here at 4 this morning, dated yesterday at Kingston, reports that Maj. Hopkins, of Gen. Stoneman's staff, came from the front this afternoon. He says the rebels attacked us at 7:30 this morning, and the 10th air was over. The enemy was repulsed, and our line reached to the railroad at Marietta. To accomplish this object had been for several days the purpose of Gen. Sherman's movements. Additional forces are on the march to him, and ample supplies.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Grant's Communication with the White House—Apostrophe of the Richmond Press—Our Army at Mechanicsville.

FOURTEEN MONTHS, May 31.

Grant. Lieut. Gen. Grant's communication with the White House is complete, and all works well.

Richmond papers of the 30th have been received here. They have changed their views with regard to the military ability of Gen. Grant, and say they have been underestimating him. They say he is a man who they had dreamed of, and manifest some care in regard to the safety of Lee, or rather as to his success in repelling the Yankee army.

A messenger from Gen. Grant reports that on Monday morning our army had reached Mechanicsville with little opposition.

Gen. Sheridan had routed the rebel army at all points, and captured many prisoners.

Heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Mechanicsville.

The Herald's 9th corps correspondent says Lee's reconnaissance Tuesday evening was of ineffectual benefit. It misled the rebels into the belief that we intended to cut their army in two, and obliged them to concentrate in the center, while our right wing, left obtained an advantageous position.

Rebels.

New York, June 1.

The Herald dispatch from Edinburgh, Shennandoah Valley, says a reconnaissance force from the enemy 4,000 strong in front of us. We have had very little skirmishing up to this time.

The Tribune's dispatch from Hunter's army, says one of our wagon trains was fired on last evening, by guerrillas. One of the guerrillas was killed.

Gen. Hunter ordered the houses of two prominent secessionists burned, which was done as a warning.

Rebels.

New York, June 1.

The Commercial's letter from Butler's army the 28th, says an expedition of some 1,500 men, under the command of the 1st Missouri, was sent to the south, and its destination remains a secret. Two or three days will determine it.

Guerrilla Outrages.

St. Louis, June 1.

A telegram to Headquarters from Iowa, Mo., the 30th, states that a train of Union refugees from Jacksonport, Ark., under an escort of 70 men of the 2nd Mo. cavalry, was attacked at Salem, Ark., by 300 guerrillas. The entire train was killed, and about 80 men and some women killed.

On Friday last, ten men of a detachment of the 2nd Missouri cavalry on a reconnoissance, were surrounded by guerrillas and five killed. The others, including the captain, escaped, and returned in large force, the bodies of those killed were found stripped and their throats cut.

A gentleman just arrived from Little Rock, Mo., reports that the guerrillas have been active in that vicinity. Joe Shelby had left Brownsville about two weeks ago, with a force estimated at 1,500 men, and had been nearly three weeks in the field. He was accompanied by Gen. West with several companies of cavalry, had been sent against him. Shelby is represented to be well known, and he had been joined with 500 cavalry in addition.

Glenn Falls Destroyed by Fire.

ALBANY, June 1.

News of a large fire at Glenn Falls has just been received here. The fire broke out in the rear of the Glenn Falls Hotel, and spread rapidly. The wind was blowing a gale and the fire spread rapidly. Soon the whole business part of the village was in flames. Many buildings, including the hotel, were consumed. The entire contents were consumed.

Two banks, hotel, markets, and Universalist and Presbyterian Churches, town hall, and several other buildings were destroyed. The fire burned five hours, leaving the village in ruins.

FOREIGN NEWS.

New York, June 1.

[London, Sunday morning, May 31.]—Consular after official hours yesterday, closed at 9:15 and 9:14. The stock exchange and markets yesterday were generally flat. A general impression prevailed in the stock exchange that there is some truth in the report that Gen. Grant has won a victory over Lee. The Continental news is unimportant. The Paris to-day takes out \$502.192 in specie.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

New York, May 31st.

The Cahawba, from N. O., the 29th, has arrived. New Orleans papers contain nothing of Banks, or Crosby's movements.

Steamer Shreveport was disabled near Red River by guerrillas, who were subsequently killed out by gunboats. Mobile papers mention considerable anxiety there concerning an interrupted telegraphic communication with Richmond.

Texas papers state there are 2,000 rebels in the hands of the Union army, and that they are designing an attack on Brownsville.

Cotton at N. O. firm, 82 1/2 middling. Sugar and molasses firm and heavy. Freights firm.

XXXVIIIth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

SENATE.—The committee of conference on the Bank bill reported an agreement that all banks are required to redeem in New York at par. The report was agreed to.

The tax bill was then taken up. House.—The bankruptcy bill was reported and discussed.

The Rebel Force in Texas.

New York, June 1.

The Tribune's Matamoros letter says refugees from Austin, Texas, report that with the exception of some 600 men under Col. Ford, there is no effective rebel force left in that State.

EXEMPTIONS.

The following are list of Exemptions granted by the Board of Enrollment at the Provost Marshal's Office:

J. H. Milderford, Munson, Stearns county, excessive obesity, and various ailments.

John Cramsey, Woodland, Wright county, analysis of liver shoulder joint.

Wm. Heimbach, West St. Paul, loss of right arm above elbow.

James W. Dunn, White Bear, gunshot wound, contracting the muscles of the face.

Joseph Anthony Anderson, Lakewood, Caver county, over 46.

Patrick Harkins, Barnstable, Dakota county, over 45.

Virgil Paul, Baytown, Not exempted.

Death of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings.

The telegraph announces the death of the Nestor of American statesmen, the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings. He died on Friday evening at Montreal, of heart disease, at the ripe age of sixty-nine. He was born at Athens, Bradford county, Penn., Oct. 8, 1785. When he was ten years of age his parents emigrated to Ashabula county, Ohio, and were among the first settlers in that part of the Western Reserve. When less than seventeen years of age he enlisted as a soldier, and participated in two battles with the Indians. He commenced the study of the law in 1817, and was admitted to practice in 1820.

In 1826 he was chosen a representative to the State Legislature, and, after serving one term, declined a re-election, and devoted himself to his profession until 1828, when he was elected to Congress as the successor of Hon. Elisha Whittelsey. From a boy, indelibly upon the mind of the giant of slavery, he at once took his place by the side of Quincy Adams as a supporter of the right of petition, and became one of the leading champions of the abolition of the "institution."

In 1839 the slaveholders' riots prevented his speaking, but in 1841, in a speech upon the Florida war, he gave expression to his feelings. The celebrated Creole case, familiar to our readers, soon came up, and again he attacked the institution in a series of resolutions. The slave drivers and northern doughfaces censured him, whereupon he resigned his seat and called upon his constituents to pass judgment upon his case, which they did by re-electing him by an immense majority. He resumed his seat May 5, 1841, and held it until March 4, 1850, making his whole period of service twenty years. During that time he did yeoman service in the great struggle with slavery.

In 1849 he made an elaborate speech, containing that men could not be property. The same year he defeated a provision in the California bill requiring the slave states to surrender the fugitive slave to the free states.

In the Oregon question and the Armistice case, his conduct was brilliant. He refused to vote for Taylor on anti-slavery grounds. He violently opposed the compromise measures of 1850, and was conspicuous in the debates upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the Kansas difficulties.

At the time of his death he was consul at Montreal. A sudden disease has not been unexpected by his friends, for death had threatened him often before and at the very clasp of his life. May 8, 1850, while addressing the House, he suddenly fell to the floor in a state of unconsciousness. From that time he never recovered.

On January 17, 1853, he again fell, and was supposed to be dead. At last death came, and he was buried in the city of New York. He was a man of great power, and a life consecrated to what he deemed the most just and noble cause.

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SAINT PAUL, JUNE 2, 1864.

TO ADVERTISERS.
This paper has a daily, tri-weekly and weekly circulation. Double that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not neglect.

THE CHIEFS OF THE SITUATION

The summit is reached! At six o'clock p. m. on Monday, Grant's right was at Shady Grove Church, nine miles south of his headquarters on Sunday at Hanoverton, within seven miles of Richmond, in sight of its spires, and almost within hearing of its alarm bells. His left stretched along the Mechanicsville road, and he had perfected his communications with White House, fifteen miles distant. His advance had been unopposed, and after a "short, sharp and decisive contest" had repulsed the enemy. Gen. Smith, with a portion of Butler's army, had been detached from the command of the latter to reinforce Grant. Everything looked like the immunity of the great and final crisis of the campaign. The game of strategy near its tragic ending. The plot approaches its catastrophe. Grant has learned. He has got him, we take it, where he must fight or die.

All the available forces of the rebellion will now be massed under Lee to dispute Grant's passage of Chickahominy (not we guess) to prevent him entering Richmond on the side now fronting him, though it be but seven miles distant, but to prevent him shifting back Richmond to Turkey Point, or Haxall's landing, now but 18 miles distant, on the James river, opposite the neck of land where Butler lies entrenched, holding open the back door of Richmond, for him to enter—the real object of Butler's position.

If this theory of Grant's purpose be the true one, the Chickahominy is the linchpin of the campaign. Once fairly across that famous stream, where he can open communications with Butler, Grant is master of the situation and Richmond is inevitably gone up.

We are more and more confirmed in the conviction that the great, decisive battle of the campaign will be fought right here on the Chickahominy, and that the maximum resistance of the enemy will be encountered right here. If Lee is defeated, or even outflanked here, his case is a hopeless one. The rebel cause hangs for the first time upon the issue of a single decisive battle. For, if Lee is defeated it will not avail him to fall back to the defenses of Richmond. Grant will slip past Richmond to City Point, and in two days march on the rear of the rebel capital, destroying his communications with the South, and compel a surrender.

If it is said: why that would expose Washington—we reply that even now Lee is in no condition to attempt a journey of a hundred miles on such a fool's errand. He cannot spare the force or carry the supplies for so hazardous a venture, and if he experiences a defeat on the Chickahominy he will be in a worse condition for the enterprise. Besides, Grant is already prepared against such possibility by destroying all the bridges over the North and South Anna, and blocking up the road northward.

Great apprehensions have been expressed Lee should leave a part of his force within the fortifications of Richmond, and with the rest reinforce Beaufort, so as to fall upon Butler with an overwhelming force, crush his army, and then add Beauregard's force to Lee's to oppose Grant.

This would be a very pretty operation if Lee did withdraw his army behind his Richmond defenses. We think we have shown that he dare not do this, for to do it would be to remove every obstacle to Grant's immediate junction with Butler, and to give Lee's reinforcements had reached Beaufort, he would find himself confronted, not by Butler with one corps, but by the terrible Grant himself with six.

THE DUAL CAMPAIGN—THE TWO OBJECTS OF THE GENERAL'S MISSION.

Sherman keeps even step with Grant, and moves in such perfect harmony of time and space with him, that it would almost seem as if they were marching to the sound of the same martial music.

In its salient strategic features, Sherman's campaign is almost a duplicate of Grant's, all his advantages thus far having been gained by outflanking the enemy. Dalton, Resaca and Allatoona, in the manner of their taking, are nearly the exact counterparts of Orange Court House, Spottsylvania, and the North Anna. While Grant was executing his last flanking movement on the right of Lee's works on the South Anna, Sherman was doing the same thing, and quite as effectively on Johnston's left to wrench him from an equally strong position at Allatoona.

Our previous advances on the left since Sunday at Dallas, about eighteen miles west of Marietta, on the railroad from Dalton to Atlanta. Here Johnston had attempted to stop him, and had been defeated on Saturday, and on Monday he had advanced to Marietta, eighteen miles north of Atlanta, while Grant was advancing near Mechanicsville, seven miles north of Richmond.

It is just a month to-day since the campaign commenced, and in that month our victorious armies have advanced, fighting their way, step by step, *pari passu*, till now Grant thunders with his victorious legions at the gates of Richmond, and Sherman stands crowned with substantial honors of triumph upon the threshold of Atlanta.

The first day of summer thus blooms and blossoms with the rich promise of a glorious advance, and with like success in the future, the first day of Autumn will shake the last mellow fruit of victory that still hangs to the desolate branches of the rebel tree into the laps of our invincible armies.

The gold medal presented to Gen. Washington by Congress, on the evacuation of Boston by the British, and the only one ever presented to him, has been purchased by a few gentlemen of Delaware, and will be presented to Lieut. Gen. Grant. The sum paid for the medal is over \$5,000.

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

VOLUME IV. SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1864. NUMBER 127.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL DANA AND STAFF.

Gen. N. J. T. Dana and staff arrived on the Landing yesterday afternoon, and are putting up at the International. Gen. Dana is accompanied by his family. His tour is for the purpose of looking up and forwarding troops to the front. He has visited all the Posts in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Michigan, and Minnesota, and forwarded in all some 60,000 troops which were lying around loose.

The Sixth Regiment is all that will be sent from this State at present. The Ninth Regiment, as we have previously noted, has been ordered to Little Rock, and it has probably left St. Louis before this time, as it was collected there last week. The Seventh and Tenth Minnesota, which are now at Paducah and Columbus, Kentucky, are under orders for the same destination, and will leave as soon as hundred day men arrive to garrison their present posts.

We regret to learn, as will all of Gen. Dana's numerous friends in the city, that his stay is very short indeed. He will perhaps leave this evening, or tomorrow morning. Among the many officers contributed by our State to the army of the Union, none stands higher, or more justly deserves praise and commendation than Major General Dana. His military career is without a stain or a blot, while his sword is still unsheathed and ready for service in any duty demanded of him. That now assigned to him is fully as important as any, but we venture to say that General Dana would prefer an active command, and will not be surprised to hear that he has been ordered to the Potomac. No matter where he may be doing duty for the old flag, his hosts of friends here will look with just pride on his movements, as, in a measure, credit is reflected on all by a man who won by his citizens who are occupying distinguished positions in this war.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

A despatch to the Press from Hon. Ignatius Donnelly dated Washington, May 31st, says: "The Northern Pacific Railroad Bill has just passed the House."

We are not advised of the location of the road provided for by this bill, but presume it to be the same as that fixed in the People's Pacific Railroad bill, of the same general purport, which was recently defeated in the House—and for which the same route is indicated—indicating only the termini at the west end of Lake Superior and Puget's Sound—and leaving the intermediate location of the road in this State, and elsewhere, to be determined hereafter. It would save a great deal of local squabbling and would harmonize with the general scheme of railroad development in this State and the Western districts beyond, if the course of the road were definitely fixed at once, from the west end of Lake Superior, via St. Cloud, to connect with the main line of the St. Paul & Pacific, and if it should make the westward extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad a continuation of the former from the south end of Big Stone Lake due westward, on or near the parallel of forty-five degrees through the Idaho mining regions, and thence by the most feasible route to Pacific terminus.

We feel certain that this general plan of a Northern Pacific Railroad is recommended by stronger considerations of State and national interest, and would do far more, if constructed, to promote the development of the rich agricultural and mineral resources of this great northern belt of States and territories than any other; and we hope that, if not already embodied in the bill, it may be so amended in the Senate as to embrace these important features.

GENERAL BUTLER'S GENERAL ORDER.

The New York Evening Post recently contained a severe article complaining of Butler's conduct of the operations south of James River, the points of which are thus briefly stated and referred to by the Tribune:

The basis of these complaints has been supplied by an article said to come from an officer under Butler's command. His criticisms are: 1. That when Gen. Butler began operations against Fort Darling, he omitted to cut off the line of the rebel communication. Monday week was successful by reason of the absence of the rebels. 2. That after his right flank was secured, he ordered the withdrawal of the Tenth Corps from the left, and sent it to the front, and then ordered it to hold its ground. The three points may be stated more summarily in the following manner: Butler's conduct of the campaign was a failure. He failed to cut off the rebel communication. He failed to cut off the rebel communication. He failed to cut off the rebel communication.

Our previous advances on the left since Sunday at Dallas, about eighteen miles west of Marietta, on the railroad from Dalton to Atlanta. Here Johnston had attempted to stop him, and had been defeated on Saturday, and on Monday he had advanced to Marietta, eighteen miles north of Atlanta, while Grant was advancing near Mechanicsville, seven miles north of Richmond.

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The gold medal presented to Gen. Washington by Congress, on the evacuation of Boston by the British, and the only one ever presented to him, has been purchased by a few gentlemen of Delaware, and will be presented to Lieut. Gen. Grant. The sum paid for the medal is over \$5,000.

It is suggested that we owe the bulletins from the War Department to Mr. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, who is an experienced journalist.

OMMITTED DISPATCHES.

Grant's Great Flank Movement Across the Pamunky.

Official Details of the Operation Johnston in Front of Sherman at Dallas.

LATEST FROM GEN. BANKS.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

To Major-General Dix: May 29—9:30 p. m.

An official dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, at Mechanicsville, dated yesterday, 5 o'clock p. m., has just been received. It states that our army was withdrawn to the north side of the North Anna on Thursday night, and moved towards Hanoverton, the place designated for crossing the Pamunky. At 9 o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning, Sheridan, with the 1st and 3d divisions of cavalry, took possession of Hanover Ferry and Hanoverton, finding there only a rebel picket line. The 1st division of the 9th corps arrived at 10 o'clock a. m., and now hold the place with a sufficient force of cavalry, infantry and artillery to resist any attack likely to be made upon them. The remainder of the corps are pressing forward with rapidity.

A later dispatch dated 11 o'clock this morning, (28th) from headquarters, Mechanicsville, has also been received. It reports that everything goes on finely. The weather clear and cool and the troops came up rapidly and in great spirits, and the army will be beyond Pamunky by noon.

Breakeridge is at Hanover C. H. with a force of 10,000 men, and is now moving towards the Pamunky. The dispatch further states that after leaving Hanover Ferry, yesterday, Gen. Grant captured 700 cavalry, including six officers; that the rebel cavalry is exceedingly demoralized and flies before our every step.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman of May 28th, 8 a. m., near Dallas, reports that the enemy's discovering his move to turn left, and to meet and meet our army at Dallas. Our columns met the enemy about one mile east of the Pamunky Creek, and we pushed them back about three miles to the point where roads fork to Atlanta and Marietta. Here Johnston has chosen a strong line and made hasty tents, and strong parapets of timber and earth.

Gen. Sherman's right is at Dallas, the center about three miles north. The country is densely wooded and full of swamps, and no roads of any consequence. We have had many sharp encounters, but nothing decisive.

No dispatches from any other field of operations have been received to-day. (Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS NORTH ANNA RIVER, Thursday, May 26—9 a. m.

It turned out in the course of yesterday that only the fifth corps, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd, and right center, advanced their lines from the immediate vicinity of North Anna River for about two miles. This morning the right sixth corps, and the 1st and 2nd, and the 3rd, and the 4th, and the 5th, and the 6th, and the 7th, and the 8th, and the 9th, and the 10th, and the 11th, and the 12th, and the 13th, and the 14th, and the 15th, and the 16th, and the 17th, and the 18th, and the 19th, and the 20th, and the 21st, and the 22nd, and the 23rd, and the 24th, and the 25th, and the 26th, and the 27th, and the 28th, and the 29th, and the 30th, and the 31st, and the 32nd, and the 33rd, and the 34th, and the 35th, and the 36th, and the 37th, and the 38th, and the 39th, and the 40th, and the 41st, and the 42nd, and the 43rd, and the 44th, and the 45th, and the 46th, and the 47th, and the 48th, and the 49th, and the 50th, and the 51st, and the 52nd, and the 53rd, and the 54th, and the 55th, and the 56th, and the 57th, and the 58th, and the 59th, and the 60th, and the 61st, and the 62nd, and the 63rd, and the 64th, and the 65th, and the 66th, and the 67th, and the 68th, and the 69th, and the 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